

WEATHER FORECAST.

Rain or snow to-day; to-morrow cloudy and colder. Northwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 44; lowest, 30.
Detailed weather reports will be found on the editorial page.

The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD

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A HAPPY BLENDING.
The amalgamated SUN AND HERALD preserves the best traditions of each. In combination these two newspapers make a greater newspaper than either has ever been on its own.

HYLAN DOES BIT WITH ARMY OF SNOW FIGHTERS

Cussing by Truckman and Ducking by Firemen Do Not Deter Him.

RAIN HELPS THE WORK Streets in Food Districts on West Side Now Well Opened.

LEGION RESPONSE SLOW More Surface Cars Move—Downtown Sections Are Objectives To-day.

The Mayor of the city of New York went forth yesterday to see how his great army of snow shovellers was progressing. He was somewhat disappointed perhaps at the fact that only forty members of the American Legion had, according to official records, responded to his call for volunteers from that mighty organization. Also he may have been perturbed over the statement issued from the Borough President's office that the dumping of enormous quantities of ice and accumulated refuse down the sewers was threatening to clog those places and make them overflow.

Several hospitals had given the Mayor food for thought in a complaint to the effect that slushy streets were delaying the transportation of sick and injured persons in the ambulances. Anyway, the Mayor set forth from City Hall with fire in his eye and evident determination to clean the whole business up at once.

When the Mayor reached the corner of Worth street and West Broadway, where clerks and helpers from scores of big mercantile houses were at work with picks and shovels, his wrath waxed high. He saw an uncounted truck personage driving his vehicle right through the crowd of shovellers. The Mayor, who had Capt. McKinney of the Beech street station with him at the time, ran out from the curb to stop the impetuous truckman.

And then the ears of both shovellers and members of the Mayor's party were stunned with a flow of language that was warm enough to have thawed the whole thoroughfare. It was directed at the Mayor by the truck personage. Some folks said afterward that he told the Mayor to seek out a resort warmer than Palm Beach. Others say that he aimed a kick at the Mayor, but His Honor denied this.

Major Saves Culpit From Jail.

Capt. McKinney wanted either to arrest the profane man or serve him with a summons, but the Mayor intervened. Later in discussing the occurrence the Mayor referred to the driver as "an impudent young fellow," and said that if he did not think that he had been aware of the identity of the person to whom he was talking.

If the Mayor's temper arose over the incident it probably took a sudden change of heart while later when he rounded the corner of Beale street by the Municipal Building. There a number of firemen were shoveling the ice crusts and heeding the cusses flying high in the air. His Honor was observing this with great pride when suddenly one of the streams ricocheted against an electric street lamp and the Mayor and Mr. Stinson came in for a first class shower.

Anyway, His Honor rested content last night with the thought that nearly 100 men around town had put their strength against the snow and that it had been very materially reduced. In the produce district 4,000 volunteers from various mercantile houses tackled the snow under the supervision of Capt. McKinney.

In many streets of the downtown business section details of firemen, with their high pressure apparatus, did effective work. Two thousand policemen and firemen made short work of the mess on the Bowery and on streets on the West side. The one baby tank that is on the Bowery pushed great banks of snow and ice into the street.

In addition to the regular street sweeping force, it was stated at the Bureau of Public Health, 11,423 extras were employed last night, 2,500 men are working for contracting concerns.

The long expected rain began about eleven o'clock. Its effect on the thick ice was seen almost immediately. Flurries of water began sluicing away the slush and broken ice and attacking the caked deposit on the pavement. It was raining still at one o'clock this morning and by that time the volume of water held back from sewers began to flow over on the sidewalks. The higher temperature that accompanied the storm, it was believed, would melt away the ice obstacles and let the overburdened streets breathe.

One mercantile house used calcium chloride to soften the ice, and this was thought to be the Mayor's attention. Although it is quite effective in certain cases, it was said by the Bureau of Public Health, it is unlikely that it will be adopted extensively because of its tendency to convert the ice into slush.

Reports made public by the Bureau of Public Health of the Department of Health, showing the number of cases of influenza and pneumonia that had been reported in the city, were given out by the executive secretary of the New York County Committee of the Legion, who said that to-day would undoubtedly bring a very much greater number out.

From the headquarters of the American Legion an appeal was issued last night to all members who can possibly get it to don rough clothes and report

RESERVATIONS WILL WRECK THE LEAGUE, A. J. BALFOUR HOLDS

British Representative in New Body Sees Peril for Covenant if Privileges Are Granted America—Says Other Nations Will Make Demands as Well.

Special Cable, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Arthur Balfour, British representative on the Council of the League of Nations and its chairman during its sessions here, believes that the American reservations will wreck the covenant of the league.

He does not say that any of the reservations will close the door of admission to the league, but he believes that once this privilege is granted to the United States other nations will demand the same right and the obligations of all of them are likely to be weakened.

Immediately after the meeting yesterday Mr. Balfour was approached by a group of American correspondents who were struck by the apparent similarity between the exemptions just granted to Switzerland and the proposed American reservations.

"No parallel can be drawn between the Swiss resolution and the reservations such as I understand are proposed by the United States," he replied decisively to a question. "There are no reservations in this Swiss resolution. It is merely a recognition of the unique and age-long neutrality of Switzerland which already is recognized in the peace treaty. The Swiss are anxious to have this clearly expressed, but you will observe that the resolution is carefully drawn and does not relieve the Swiss of other obligations; it is not in the nature of a reservation to the covenant."

"I believe the whole structure of the League of Nations will be undermined by the American reservations. I am frank to say that I think America is too big a country to enter the league with reservations and not have imitators. At the end of two years, when it will be possible for the others to get out, all will demand their own reservations."

Says No Nation Is Obligated to Use Force.

"Are not the concessions granted to the Swiss to conform the covenant to their constitution identical with the reservations proposed by the Senate to protect American constitutional prerogatives against any apparent violation of the commitments of the league?" the correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD asked.

"We will not discuss questions of constitutional law," Mr. Balfour replied. "That is a matter for settlement by the proper authorities when it comes up."

In response to further questions as to whether the resolution did not relieve Switzerland from any obligation to use force under the covenant, he said:

"No nation is obliged to use force under the covenant in any place. That apparently is much misunderstood, but it is a fact. An obligation to exert economic pressure exists, but force is an extreme measure and subject only to recommendation. The framers of the covenant did not want to use war to prevent war; they think they can do it by economic means."

Despite this definition of Switzerland's action, the council's own resolution shows that Swiss adhesion to the league is qualified by a declaration of the Federal Assembly on August 4, alluded to in the resolution of the council, which follows:

Switzerland recognizes and proclaims the duties of solidarity which membership in the League of Nations imposes upon her, including the duty of cooperating in such commercial and financial measures as may be demanded by the League of Nations against a covenant breaking state, and is prepared to make every sacrifice to defend her own territory under every circumstance, even during operations undertaken by the League of Nations, but she shall not be obliged to take part in any military action or to allow the passage of foreign troops or the preparation of military operations within her territory.

Accepted Subject to a Referendum.

The council accepted these declarations when confirmed by a referendum which is in progress now. The acceptance is expressed, in sense, as follows:

"The Council of the League of Nations, while affirming that the conception of neutrality by members of the league is incompatible with the principle that all members shall be obliged to cooperate in enforcing respect for their engagements," recognizes the unique Swiss problem, in view of the Swiss traditions and the affirmation of the treaty of 1815 in the Versailles treaty, and adds: "The members of the League of Nations are entitled to expect that the Swiss people will not stand aside when the high principles of the league have to be defended."

The Swiss settlement is the outstanding feature of the session so far as the United States is concerned, but the council did other important work, including the settlement of the problem of the governing commission for the Saar district, giving the French member the chairmanship, taking the first steps to form an international high court and the protection of the Polish minorities, whose rights are affirmed and guaranteed by the league. Sir Reginald Tower, the present British commissioner in Danzig, it is predicted, will be made the representative of the League of Nations there.

SCHEME TO RESTORE CHARLES TO THRONE

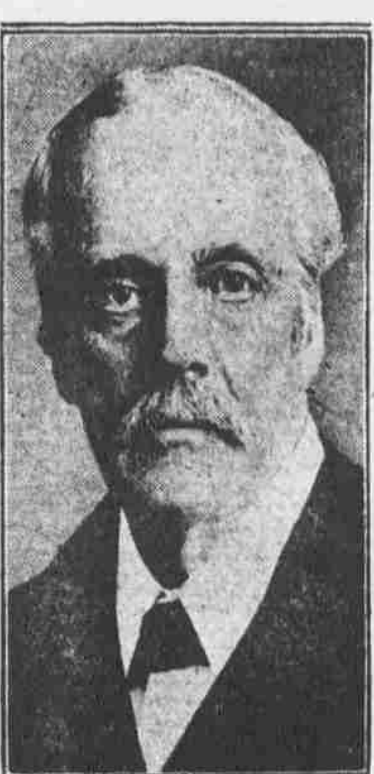
Ex-Emperor Said to Have Attempted to Enter Hungary.

By the Associated Press.
BUDAPEST, Feb. 14.—Circumstantial details have been revealed of a plot by which it is alleged former Emperor Charles made a futile attempt to enter Hungary under a false passport and reestablish himself on the throne.

Documentary evidence, said to be in the hands of the Government, indicates that he had been planned for the ex-Emperor to cross the Austrian frontier under the name of Kaspar Kovacs, accompanied by three other persons. Then he was to proclaim his return, with the expectation that his former subjects would support him.

It is alleged the plot was arranged by Col. Lehar, now Governor of West Hungary, and by Minister Beniczky, the latter having attempted to have the passport issued. The Swiss Consul, to whom application was made, however, recognized the photograph of the ex-Emperor.

The Carlsbad Special Agent is the best natural alibi applicant, previously by physicians all over the world. Write for booklet to THE CARLSBAD PRODUCTS CO., Agents, 30 West street, New York.



A. J. BALFOUR.

UNIONS ACCEPT WILSON PLAN TO OBLIATE STRIKE

Railway Labor Chiefs to Call Convention to Consider His Proposals.

OPENS ON FEBRUARY 23

Disinclined to Brook Delay, but Practically Agree to a New Tribunal.

ONE BROTHERHOOD BALKS

Maintenance of Way Men Are Apart From the Others, but Will Not Quit Tuesday.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A virtual agreement between the Government and the executives of all except one of the international railroad unions has been reached for settlement of wage and other disputes by an impartial tribunal, to be set up at the earliest possible moment, either through legislation or by executive appointment.

Maintenance of way men who had called a strike for next Tuesday did not subscribe to or accept the proposals submitted by the President. As a result President Wilson has sent a long telegram to Allen E. Barker, president of the Maintenance of Way Brotherhood, urging his cooperation and acceptance. Later Barker issued an order of cancellation, postponing the strike indefinitely.

All of the proposals and counter-proposals between the Railroad Administration and the union executives on the one hand and between President Wilson and the union executives on the other were made public at the White House to-day after the union leaders had submitted their reply to the President. The reply was construed as an acquiescence in the President's proposals, and the union leaders will call a general convention of all railroad labor representatives to meet in Washington February 23 to take action.

In the meantime the President will appoint a committee of experts to gather and digest for presentation to a board on wages and working conditions for the railroad industry all pertinent facts and statistics relating to the existing wage demands. The committee will be expected to have this data available immediately after the convention in Washington, and the President then will organize a satisfactory settlement under the provisions of the pending railroad bill if there is a basis in law for such action. If there is not the President will create a commission similar to the present Bituminous Coal Commission. Railway executives will be consulted immediately upon the question of their cooperation in such a move.

Wilson's Settlement Plans.

In advancing his settlement plans the President agreed with the workers that, having waited six months upon the cost of living campaign and the general situation, they were entitled to a speedy settlement and he proposed such a settlement by the following steps:

"1. In the event of a strike in connection with the return to private control provision shall be made by law for machinery for dealing with railroad wage matters. I shall promptly use my influence and so far as I can confer power upon me, I shall promptly exercise that power to bring about the earliest practicable organization of the machinery for dealing with the problem."

"2. In the event that no such provision is made by law for dealing with these wage matters I shall promptly use my influence and so far as I can confer power upon me, I shall promptly exercise that power to bring about the earliest practicable organization of the machinery for dealing with the problem."

"3. I shall at once constitute a committee of experts to take the data already available in the various records of the United States Railroad Administration, including the records of the Lane Commission and of the Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions, and to analyze the same so as to develop a basis for a settlement of the problem bearing upon a just and reasonable basis of wages for the various classes of railroad employees with due regard to all factors reasonably bearing upon the problem and specifically to the factors of the average of wages paid for similar or analogous labor for other industries in this country, the cost of living, and a fair living wage so as to get the problem in shape for the earliest possible final disposition. The views of this board will serve as a guide to me in carrying out the settlement of the problem and the employees last summer that I would use the full influence of the Executive to see that justice was done them and will, I believe, be a means of avoiding what might otherwise be a long drawn out investigation of facts. While I propose to act at once in regard to this matter and so far as I can confer power upon me, I shall nevertheless invite the cooperation of the railroad corporations and believe they will appreciate that it is to their interest as well as to the public interest to get these matters promptly settled."

Union Men Opposed to Delay.

The men were not pleased with the idea of waiting upon Congressional enactment or a Congressional tribunal and urged that if the President could not give them the increase to which they were entitled that he speedily initiate machinery to accomplish the purpose.

The union reply expressed gratification with the President's recognition of principles which have a bearing on their demands, but added that there was a pressing necessity for immediate relief.

"We feel justified in saying," the union men said, "that the President's recognition of principles which have a bearing on their demands, but added that there was a pressing necessity for immediate relief."

Man Flies From Bahamas to Miami, but Finds Mother Dead.

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Reading Willing to Come.

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VIRTUAL PARALYSIS OF EXECUTIVE BRANCH CAUSED BY LANSING EXIT; CABINET SUPPORTED EX-SECRETARY

GENERAL TIEUP MENACES B. R. T.

Sixty Day Limit for Complying With Peace Agreement Expires To-morrow.

HIGHER WAGE WITHHELD

New Strike Order Would Go Into Effect at 5 o'clock Wednesday Morning.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit is threatened with another general strike, it became known last night. Unless Lindley M. Garrison, Federal receiver for the company, agrees to the demands of the union at a meeting called for to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock the strike order will be issued. It will go into effect at 5 o'clock Wednesday morning.

It was stated by officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, which asserts it now controls better than 98 per cent. of the company's men, that the B. R. T. has not lived up to a working agreement entered into on December 16. Under the terms of the agreement the men were to get a pay increase of 25 per cent. over and above the similar increase granted last August. On this agreement was placed a time limit of sixty days. To-morrow the sixty days will expire.

Neither Mr. Garrison nor his aids could be reached last night.

"Mr. Garrison will see Judge Mayer Monday or Tuesday and talk it over with him," one official said. "Everything will be straightened out."

The union has issued a call for a mass meeting at Palm Garden, Wilson Grand avenue, to-morrow night. The leaders will inform the men then of the results of the meeting with Mr. Garrison.

Officers of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees gave figures which indicated that of the 2,900 men employed on the B. R. T.'s elevated and subway lines only 72 do not hold union cards. Of these 4,500 employees on surface lines 242 are not union men, and out of the 3,890 men working on other jobs only 116 are not controlled.

POLAND READY FOR PEACE WITH SOVIET

Premier Tells Workers Allies Must Be Consulted.

By the Associated Press.

WARSAW, Poland, Thursday, Feb. 12.—Premier Skulski told representatives of the Socialist and workmen's parties, who presented their peace views to him and Gen. Pilsudski on Wednesday, that the Government considered the latest Soviet note in all seriousness, and gave assurances that Poland was ready to accept the peace proposals of the Bolsheviks. He said if the Bolsheviks showed the same sincerity peace might be expected soon, but he added, Poland's answer would not be given before March, as the Allies must be consulted on various questions.

The representatives told Premier Skulski and Gen. Pilsudski that the peace question was one of life or death for Poland. They insisted that the Government open negotiations with the Soviet immediately, the Socialists saying they regarded the peace question as a matter of life or death for Poland. During the discussion the coal miners' representative threatened a general strike unless peace action was taken soon.

Gen. Pilsudski declared it was sometimes more difficult to end war than to continue to make war, but he said, to arbitrate the first condition of a peace must be a strong Poland, so the enemy would not profit by any of her weaknesses.

NORWAY'S CABINET FAVORS LEAGUE

Decides to Ask Parliament to Take Part.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Feb. 14.—The Cabinet decided to-day to ask the Storting (Parliament) for Norwegian participation in the League of Nations. It was pointed out that while objections might be raised against the League of Nations, which do not abolish war and thereby make it possible for Norway to be drawn into a war, the Cabinet believed it to be Norway's duty to join the league despite the present attitude of the United States.

The Cabinet expressed the hope that future amendments to the league covenant would make possible the settlement of international differences without the necessity of war.

URGES TRADE UNION OF ENGLISH MAYORS

Sir Edward Cooper Tells of His Long Work Hours.

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LONDON, Feb. 14.—Sir Edward Cooper, Lord Mayor of London, suggests the formation of a trade union of mayors with a view to a reduction in working hours.

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ASKS WILSON IF SHIP DEAL IS ON BOARD

Senate Acts When Brandegee Charges U. S. Has Pact With "European Nation."

MONEY FOR ALLIED FUND

Agreement on German Vessels Apart From Peace Treaty Is Alleged.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—By a unanimous vote to-day the Senate adopted a resolution offered by Senator Brandegee (Conn.), a Republican, asking President Wilson whether an agreement exists between this Government and any European Power for the sale of the German ships taken over by this country at the beginning of the war and for applying the money to the allied reparations fund, and if so, that the agreement be communicated to the Senate if not incompatible with the public interest.

There was no Democratic opposition to the resolution after Senator Brandegee explained that he had been told by a friend whose information was "usually reliable" that such an agreement was in existence.

"It will not do any harm to ask the President about it, whether my information is correct or not," said the Connecticut Senator.

"To you mean an agreement entirely apart from the Peace Treaty?" asked Senator King (Utah), a Democrat.

"Yes, apart from the treaty," replied Senator Brandegee.

Representative Sabath (Ill.), a Democrat, introduced a resolution in the House to prevent the sale of the German ships, suggesting that they be operated by the Government and that liquor be sold on board.

"The Government need not fear that it will lose any money in the operation of these ships if my suggestion is followed," said Mr. Sabath.

HOG ISLAND IS TAKEN BY SHIPPING BOARD

International Co. Retires—Yard Will Be Sold.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—An agreement with the American International Shipbuilding Company was reached to-day by the United States Shipping Board by which the board takes title to the land of the Hog Island Ship Yard at Philadelphia.

Approximately \$4,000,000 is involved, Chairman Payne said. The board exercised an option to purchase the land for \$1,700,000, and in addition obtained the cancellation of contracts for 58 ships. In addition an allowance of \$78,000 each was given for the completion of 12 vessels now being constructed, 11 for the army and 1 for the navy.

Under the agreement the International Shipbuilding Company to continue operation of the yard until the 15 ships are finished, Chairman Payne said.

By taking title to the land, the chairman declared, the board now is in a position to dispose of Hog Island and negotiations for the sale probably will be opened soon.

The International materials for seven big ships now at the yard will be turned over to the navy.

THOUSANDS MOURN FOR GABY DESLYS

Reported She Left Her Fortune to Marseilles.

Special Cable, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Funeral services over the body of Gaby Deslys were held this morning in the Church of Notre Dame de Clugny. A great gathering of friends, thousands of artists, singers, actors, actresses and a legion of admirers attended.

The floral tributes surpassed in volume anything seen here in many decades. Burial took place in Marseilles, the native town of the actress. It is reported that she left her entire fortune to that city.

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Taft Says Lansing Acted Wholly Within Rights

OMAHA, Feb. 14.—William H. Taft, the only living ex-President of the United States, expressed surprise to-day at the resignation of Secretary of State Lansing.

"I believe that Secretary Lansing was acting altogether within his rights in calling conferences of the Cabinet members," Mr. Taft said. "I would not call them Cabinet meetings."

"To my mind calling such meetings does not constitute an assumption of Presidential authority within the meaning of the Constitution."

"What did the Cabinet do at the conferences?" he asked.

"Does any one know what they did that could possibly have been displeasing? It seems to me the most natural thing in the world for them to have met under such circumstances."

Mr. Taft said that the public would side with Mr. Lansing.

OWN PARTY MEN REBUKE WILSON

Dismissal of Lansing as Secretary Arouses Even Democratic Followers.

PUNISHMENT UNMERITED

Senator Thomas Says There Are Precedents Supporting Secretary of State.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Republican Senators and Representatives talked freely to-day about the dismissal of Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and in every instance found fault with the President for his action. Few Democrats would comment for publication, although many of them severely criticized the President privately. In several instances where Democrats also admitted to interviews they also disapproved of the President's action, especially of the reason he assigned for forcing Mr. Lansing out of the Cabinet. Among the expressions were these:

Senator Thomas (Col.), Democrat: "If Secretary Lansing had failed to call the Cabinet together in the circumstance that existed he would have been far more blameworthy than the President considers he is for calling it in session. There are, I am sure, a number of precedents for what Mr. Lansing and the Cabinet did. I recall very well that within a space of hours after the shooting of President Garfield a meeting of the Cabinet was called by Secretary Blaine. It was impressed on my mind by a wonderful picture of that Cabinet meeting without a President to preside and with the Secretary of State in charge. The members were represented with tense and anxious faces as they confronted the uncertainty of the nation."

Senator King (Utah), Democrat: "Secretary Lansing ought to have resigned the day after the shooting of the President. He has never quite measured up to the position. It would have been better if President Wilson had put the dismissal upon any other ground. I do not think Secretary Lansing deserved the stinging rebuke he got."

Senator Curtis (Kan.), Republican: "The correspondence with Mr. Lansing reveals the true condition of the President."

Senator Moses (N. H.), Republican: "Hae fabula docet, that the schoolmaster, though not abroad again, is at least able to grasp the pen and wield the bludgeon."

Senator Kirby (Ark.), Democrat: "This is one time when I keep still."

Senator Ashurst (Ariz.), Democrat: "You ask me about a recent incident. I remind me that once I was asked what I thought of capital punishment and I replied that I thought there were not enough men hanged."

Representative Gallivan (Mass.), Democrat: "If all the circumstances stated in the letters are true all those who participated in the Cabinet meetings should have resigned."

ITALIANS REITERATE CHARGES OF A PACT

Demand That French Make Official Denial.

Special Cable, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Feb. 14.—Documents printed here concerning a proposed offensive and defensive alliance between France and Yugoslavia are absolutely true, according to information obtained here to-night from a high authority who is in a position to know.

Members of the Italian Parliament when questioned made the following collective statement: "If these revelations are false the French Government must tell us so directly and convincingly; if they are true and France wants to preserve friendly relations with Italy, she must denounce them solemnly before the whole world."

The public does not believe that an alliance actually has been concluded, but there is a firm conviction that negotiations have taken place. This belief is supported by the anti-Italian policy of the French during the latter part of Premier Clemenceau's administration.

More Evidence Predicted.

Whether the President has any cognizance of the discussions which his action in the Lansing case has provoked is not known. It was predicted in friendly circles that evidence that much of the talk that was being heard would be refuted very soon by the President's appearance at a cabinet meeting.

Two precedents immediately were adduced to support Mr. Lansing in his action, to neither of which was any exception taken at the time. Following the shooting of President Garfield Secretary of State Blaine called an immediate meeting of the Cabinet and three meetings were held during the three summer months while Garfield's life lingered. Secretary of State Knox, on several occasions when President Taft was away from the Capitol, called the Cabinet together to discuss the President's position in this matter.

Nation's Newspapers Join in General Condemnation of Wilson's Act.

LANE TAKES BLAME

Declares He Approved Fully of Informal Cabinet Meetings.

TWO PRE